

WESTERN CAROLINIAN

VOL. IV.]

SALISBURY, N. C. TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

[NO. 472]

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED, EVERY WEEK,
By PHILIP WHITE.

The terms of the Western Carolinian will
hereafter be as follows: Three Dollars a year,
payable in advance.

Advertisements will be inserted at fifty cents
per square for the first insertion, and twenty-five cents
for each subsequent one.

All letters addressed to the Editor, must be
post-paid, or they will not be attended to.

Lands for Sale,

Under a decree of the Court of Equity of Rowan
County.

BY virtue of sundry decrees of the Court of
Equity for Rowan county, made at October
term, 1823, I will expose to public sale, at the
Court-House in Salisbury, on Wednesday the
10th of December next, the following valuable
tracts of Land, viz: One tract near Alexander
Long's mill, not far from the mouth of Grant's
creek, containing 98 acres; one other tract
adjoining the lands of William Smith and Alex-
ander Long, containing 91 acres; one other
tract on the Yadkin river, below the mouth of
Crane creek, containing 115 acres; three other
tracts adjoining the last mentioned tract, con-
taining together 594 acres; also, four lots ly-
ing in the great north square of the town of
Salisbury, known and described in the plan of
said town by Nos. 19, 20, 60 and 63: The above
property belongs to the heirs at law of the late
Alexander Prohock.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of
Land lying on the waters of Hunting creek, in
the Forks of the Yadkin, adjoining the lands of
Samuel Little, Baker Johnston and others, con-
taining by estimation 2294 acres, belonging to
the heirs at law of George Brandon, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of
Land lying on the Yadkin river, adjoining the
lands of Nathaniel Peebles, Willey Ellis, James
Orrell, and others, containing 250 acres, more or
less; and belonging to the heirs at law of Joshua
Cayton, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of
Land lying on the waters of Dutch Second creek,
borders by the lands of Michael Hoffman, John
Trexler, and others, and containing 221 acres,
be the same more or less, belonging to the heirs
at law of John Pasinger, dec'd.

Also, at the same time and place, a tract of
Land lying on a branch of Second creek, com-
monly called the Walnut Branch, adjoining the
lands of George and Henry Robison, containing
200 acres, and belonging to the heirs at law of
Margaret Robison, dec'd.

A credit of twelve and eighteen months will
be given for the purchase money, on each of
the above tracts of Land.

Also, at the same time and place, will be sold
another tract, lying on the Waters of Wetherow's
creek, joining the Iredell line, and adjoining the
lands of Neil McRae, James Houston, David
Foster, and others, containing forty-six or forty-
eight acres, belonging to the heirs at law of
Alexander Cook, dec'd. This tract will be sold
on a credit of twelve months, with interest from
the time of sale.

The purchasers will be required to give bonds
with approved securities, in every instance, for
the purchase money.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.

October 25, 1823. 7t84

Merchants' Hotel.

Sign of the Rising Sun, corner of Main & Society
streets, Charleston, S. C.

CHARLES H. MOTT respectfully informs
his acquaintances and Travellers generally
that his well known establishment has been con-
siderably improved since the last year, which
renders it as comfortable as any House in the
City. Its situation, being in the centre of
business, renders it particularly worthy the pat-
ronage of Merchants from the country, and
Planters. The House contains upwards of six-
ty rooms, and is high and airy; the Stables are
fire-proof, and are situated on the opposite side
of the street, under the direction of careful
ostlers; the Table will always be furnished with
the best the market affords, and the Bar with
good Liquors, and an attentive Bar-keeper.

Every attention shall be paid to those who stop
at the house.

N. B. The Columbia and Augusta Stage-
office is kept at this house. 6t81
Charleston, S. C. Sept. 22, 1823.

Books and Stationary.

W. P. Basow, 308 King Street, Charleston, S. C.
HAS now received his fall supplies of Books
and Stationary articles, which he will sell
on accommodating terms. Merchants, Teach-
ers and Societies, are invited to call. A new
catalogue is now ready for delivery. He has
just published the

Country Almanac, for 1824;

which contains the usual matter found in Alman-
acs; the South Carolina courts as altered at the
last session; the North-Carolina courts and gov-
ernment; the Georgia courts and government;
the Gardner's Calendar, and other useful and
interesting matter, calculated for North Carolina
by Joshua Sharpe.

Constantly on hand a supply of Philadel-
phia manufactured Snuffs.

Just ready a consignment of Havana Segars.
October 1, 1823. 6t81

New Fashions.

THE subscriber having very lately received
from his correspondent in Philadelphia the
latest fashions from the celebrated shop of Robb
& Winebrenner, of that city, is now ready to do
all kinds of work belonging to the Tailoring bus-
iness. He pledges himself, that all those who
may favor him with their custom, shall have their
work done in the best style of the fashions of the
day, and on reasonable terms. Travellers, and
others, who wish garments made on short notice,
can be accommodated with a whole suit, on
a notice of two days. Orders from a distance
punctually attended to.

THOMAS V. CANON.

Salisbury, Aug. 11, 1823. 766

House for Sale.

I WILL sell my House and Lot in Sa-
isbury, on accommodating terms. Apply to T. L. Cowan, Esq. or to myself, in Ia-
tigh. There is a good office belonging to the
lot, convenient for a Lawyer or Physician.

JOHN BECKWITH.

Salisbury, March 8, 1823.—44t

Tailoring, at Lincolnton.

THE subscriber returns his thanks to the citi-
zens of Lincolnton and its vicinity, for the
very liberal patronage with which they have
hitherto favored him; and begs leave to inform
his friends and the public in general, that he
will still continue to carry on the above business
in all its various branches, at his old stand. He
assures all who will favor him with their custom,
that their work shall be performed in a fashion-
able and durable manner.

As he is determined not to have any inferior
workmen under him, he feels confident that his
punctual attention to the performance of his
promises, and the superior style in which his
work will be executed, must merit to him the
confidence and favor of all his friends. He has
hitherto been accustomed to obtain the latest
fashions from Charleston, and will still endeavor
to do so, twice a year, by the merchants who
visit that City. The subscriber can assure all
who may wish to favor him with their patronage,
that he has become master of the art of cutting
garments agreeably to the best plan known in
the United States; and, as sewing well is the
most essential part in making a garment, he can
also assure them, as he keeps none but good
workmen, that part shall be satisfactorily per-
formed. All who are unacquainted with the sub-
scriber, as to his punctuality, morality or work-
manship, are referred to any of the following
merchants of Lincolnton, who have favored him
with liberal patronage, viz: Col. John Hoke,
Col. Daniel Hoke, David Ramsur, Jacob Ram-
sour, Robert H. Burton, David Forney, and Jacob
Richhardt, Esq.

Lincolnton, Oct. 27, 1823. 78t

P. S. My prices shall be favorable, as the
times are growing somewhat duller and more
oppressive.

Pocket Book Lost.

THE subscriber has lost a common sized red
morocco pocket-book; he had it out of his
pocket about sun-set on Saturday evening last,
in the town of Salisbury. It had about \$20 in
money in it, and a number of notes of hand on
different persons; one is against Isaiah Dubose,
of Darlington, S. C.; another given by a Mr.
Fleut to Samuel Fulkin; and others that are not
remembered. There was a \$10 bill in it, on the
Bank of Cape Fear, with one end torn off and
fastened with either sealing-wax or wafer. A
reward of \$15 will be given for the pocket book,
on its delivery to the subscriber, or the printer
in Salisbury.

FRANCIS FULTIN.

October 27, 1823. 3t9t

Negroes for Sale.

ON Tuesday, the 18th of November next, at
the court-house in Salisbury, sundry valua-
ble and likely Negroes, consisting of men, women,
boys, and girls, belonging to the estate of Gen.
Jesse A. Pearson, dec'd. will be sold on a cred-
it of one and two years—purchasers to secure
the payment by giving bonds, with two or more
approved securities, payable with the current
notes of the banks in the state of North Carolina.
The sale will continue on Wednesday, the
19th, unless all the negroes are sold on the first
day. Additional terms will be made known on
the day of sale.

Sufficient bills of sale will be executed to pur-
chasers.

A. NESBITT, Adm'r.

October 13, 1823. 5t80

POLITICAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

MR. EDITOR: The following is extract from
a letter to a gentleman in this town. The writer
is a gentleman of distinction in a neighbouring
state, who has travelled a good deal of late,
in the Union. This, with many other opportu-
nities of judging, added to his known candour
and independence, entitles his opinions to much
respect. It is to be hoped, therefore, that the
motives of the publisher of this letter will be
properly regarded, more especially by the friend
that wrote it.

EXTRACT.

"In New York, I think the contest will
be between Calhoun and Adams; and if
I am rightly informed, it will be a close
one: Calhoun is on the decline; his
force, at best, is only about Albany. He
cannot get any state north of the Potowmac
but little Delaware; and her only, by the
success of the federal-party, in their pres-
ent struggle. This seems a strange sup-
port for the *Exclusive Republican*!! I am
firmly convinced, that your state and Ohio
now have the power of electing the Pres-
ident. If Ohio (of which there is a strong
hope) should declare for Calhoun, the
western states will join her; for it would
be idle to run a western man without this
the fourth great state; and Calhoun is
the second choice in the other western
states. Should North-Carolina declare
for Calhoun, Virginia (who now pretends
to dictate) would have to follow, instead of
leading her; she is pledged to it from the
very course she has pursued! What, let
me ask, in the course, in justice, candour
and delicacy, she ought to have taken in
the present contest? What had we a right
to expect from this great state? Surely
after filling the office with her sons for
two and thirty years, her southern sisters,
who had in the mean time clung to her
without any jealousy or heart burning,
had a right to expect in return *modesty,*
moderation and dignity, at least! Who could
have expected, after this, to see her thrusting
herself into the foremost ranks of the
contest, dictating to, and calling upon, her
sisters of the south again to rally around
her, and support the man of her choice,
merely because he happened to have been
begotten or born within her limits? The
language of those in Virginia who are
pressing Mr. Crawford upon us, is invariably
this: "The contest must be between a southern
and a northern man; and Crawford is the
strongest of the south; from our knowledge of Mr. Adams' char-
acter, of the certainty that he never can
unite the Republican party, and of his in-
veterate prejudices on some subjects of
deep interest in the south, more especially
on that (the Missouri question) which
so recently threatened the integrity of the
Union, we cannot support him." Well,
even admitting all this to be true, is the
course Virginia takes adapted to her end?
Surely not. Instead of commencing the
contest, and dictating to others, she ought
to have shewn some modesty and forbear-
ance, by consulting and uniting in the
wishes of her southern sisters. She ought
to have joined with them in the selection
of a candidate who might be the strongest
in the west, and the least obnoxious to
the north; in other words, the only man
likely to succeed. How proud and elevated
the station she then would occupy! still
wielding her great moral force with
her former magnanimity, and for the same
disinterested and patriotic purposes.

"His is the course her first rate men
wish her now to take; indeed, they say
their state is not pledged; that her people
have not determined. Ritchie, and a few
politicians about Richmond, chiefly mem-
bers of Congress, who have been brought
over by personal attentions to be personal
partisans, have endeavored to commit
the state, and to represent her committed;
but the people are not? Virginia must
soon see, in spite of the uncandid habit of
the Enquirer of smothering information
on this subject from other quarters, that
Crawford cannot be elected; that he can-
not, even if Calhoun was out of the way,
and the whole south were to join in his
support, because he cannot get a state in
the west, nor in the north, except Dela-
ware; they have all declared against him.
Calhoun's chance, on the other hand, I
think better than that of any other. I am
confident he can beat any of them single
handed. He will gain strength as he is
better known; he has nothing to fear, but
on the contrary every thing to hope, from
discussion and investigation. His political
career has, for its duration, been cer-
tainly as brilliant as any that history af-
fords; no important measure has passed
in his time, with which his name is not
identified; of most of them, he has been
the author—of all, the active supporter;
in his whole career he has not failed in a
single important measure. He is candid
and undivided in his systems, measures,
and opinions; are, as they ought to be,
known to his countrymen. There cannot

be a better test of a man, than the acts,
motive and tenor of his public life.—
Consider these, then, of Mr. Calhoun,
with those of Mr. Crawford; and, if you
will, with those of Mr. Adams. Mr.
Crawford was a Senator in Congress,
and Mr. Calhoun so eminently distin-
guished himself by the energy and power
of his talents, and the success of his mea-
sures, (when even the Richmond Enqui-
rer yielded him the tribute of applause,) yet
what trace has Mr. Crawford left, that
posterity could know he was there? He
did, to be sure, endeavor to renew the
charter of the old U. S. Bank, with all its
defects and corruptions, and made his
greatest effort and longest speech upon
the occasion; but he failed! Calhoun,
not long after, with a view of establishing
a sound currency, and aiding the finances
of the country, proposed the present char-
ter; and notwithstanding a powerful op-
position of talent and character, he suc-
ceeded! Crawford opposed and ridiculed
the act for the establishment of a navy;
failed again! Calhoun was one of its first
friends, and most active supporters; and
was again triumphant! Crawford failed
in his six per cent. His plan for civiliz-
ing the Indians remains yet to be tried,
and is indeed to be carried into effect by
the blind boy Cupid!! His views on the
subject of internal improvement, he studi-
ously conceals; and even refuses to give
them on a respectful call from Congress.
The Enquirer says he is not obliged to
give them; like Falstaff, he would not
give a reason on compulsion, if reasons
were as plenty as blackberries. The late
disturbances on the frontiers is another
triumph of Calhoun's wisdom and fore-
sight. He recommended, you remem-
ber, the distribution of a small force on
our western borders, to preserve peace,
protect our citizens, and to keep in check
the British traders. The radical party,
under the pretence of economy, rejected
the recommendation; the consequence
has been the loss of many lives, and will
probably cost the nation twenty times as
much as the original proposition. Cal-
houn's public life has been a series of acts
of manifest public utility, always and in
every sphere active and useful. What
have been Crawford's? Merely gliding
from office to office, reforming no abuse,
producing no amendment; sagging in the
routine, and floating on the current of busi-
ness, with the sluggish inactivity of a
catfish, without moving a fin but for his
own immediate advancement.

"Mr. Adams was also in the Senate 5
or 6 years, and how was he distinguished?
He was, no doubt, a very respectable
member. But was he, when on this
theatre, surrounded with competition, as
was Mr. Calhoun, and considered a lead-
er? Was he the active and energetic pro-
poser of any important measures? Can
his friends (as can Calhoun's) point with
pride and triumph to any such result in
his parliamentary career? Was he, as a
member of the Republican party, com-
mitted on any of the preliminary ques-
tions leading to the war? Was his politi-
cal fate linked with that of the supporters
of the war? would he have fallen with
them, if the opposition party had proved
successful in getting the reins of govern-
ment? If I mistake not, he had very little
of its responsibility upon him. He
was far from partaking of its chances, and
glooms, and perils; he was enjoying quietly
the luxuries of a foreign court.

"I am willing to admit that he is an
able writer and negotiator, and that he has
had much experience in foreign courts; but is this experience better for
the Presidency than a *home experience* of
active service and acquaintance with our
people? an experience of their habits,
character, wants and wishes? I think not.
Besides, what are the *duties* of a resident
minister abroad, by which he is to gain
important experience? Except making a
treaty or negotiation, which rarely occurs,
he has nothing to do but to learn the eti-
quette and put on the dress of the court,
turn out his toes, and make bows at le-
vels." &c.

From the *Baltimore Chronicle*.

We feel, as Americans, the disgrace
attached to our country, when we hear
that certain private and confidential letters
addressed by President Adams to his
correspondent, now dead, should be raked
from the tomb of oblivion and given to the
world in a pamphlet, for the purpose of
effecting the next Presidential election of
his son. What the contents of these letters
are, we know not, nor have we the
 slightest curiosity to enquire. President
Adams is responsible for his own words,
his own actions and his own motives, at
the tremendous bar of his Creator, and
that hour is nigh at hand. But this vio-
lation of confidence, this rapacity that
even pursues and plunders the ashes of
the tomb, will be marked down against
us on the other side of the Atlantic. It
will add another page of the English vo-

lume of invective and reproach, by
evidence of our barbarous manner
we shall be compelled to couch an
array of such severity with
a spirit of moral philosophy, and with
other considerations than this—that we do
not consider it necessary to do.

YOUNG MR. CALHOUN.

We are very much pleased with
news of the heaviest metal that
Crawford can bring to bear.

The ONLY objection that we

have to the war against Mr. Calhoun

and this objection is the

point of fact and argument

INTELLIGENCE.

"The world is full of adventure."

LATENT THOM EUROPE.

NEW-YORK, OCT. 23.
By the arrival of the British Packet
Daily Leader from Falmouth, via Halifax,
the following notes have been received from
England. To the politeness of T. W.
Jones, Esq. agent for the Packets, we
are indebted for Halifax papers to the 13th
containing London dates, the 9th
of which, together with such additions as
appeared of interest from the meeting
papers, will be found below.

We should infer, from the change in
command of the French squadron blockading
Cadiz, and from the dissatisfaction
which the Duke of Angouleme is said to
have expressed of Count Bourdeau's

movements in the siege, that discord
between the French is likely to strengthen
the Spanish cause. The Trocadero,
which, according to a statement in a Lon-
don paper of the 9th, has fallen, is, it will
be remembered, on the main land, opposite
to Cadiz, from whence it could only
be recovered by sending detachments
into the bay. Its fall is not otherwise
important, than as it diminishes, in some
degree, the difficulty of penetrating with
a fleet into the inner harbor of Cadiz.—
Spanish defences are yet left, however,
in the batteries of the city, at Puntalas,
and at the bottom of the bay at the Carac-
cas, to render any such attempt, on the
part of the French, highly improbable.

Terrible!—It appears that the Em-
peror of Russia lately broke through a
bridge, in one of his tours; was precipitated
from his carriage, kicked by his
horse, lost some of his precious blood, and
died. On recovering his senses, he or-
dered the Inspector General of Roads to
be banished to Siberia! Here is royal jus-
tice for you! Such is the penalty for be-
ing the guilty cause of shedding one
drop of the blood of the Lord's anointed!

FROM GIBRALTAR.

The ship Seine, Capt. Williams, ar-
rived at New York on Saturday, from Gi-
braltar, whence she sailed on the 13th ult.
Papers of the 10th, 11th, and 12th, are
received by her, which, with the excep-
tion of the articles below, announcing the
capture of Malaga, contain nothing on
the subject of Spanish affairs. Captain
Williams informs, that the communica-
tion between Gibraltar and Cadiz, was
kept open the same as at former dates—
that intelligence was received daily from
the latter place, and that nothing had
occurred of importance since the French took
the Trocadero; yet it was the general
opinion at Gibraltar that the place
would not long hold out. A letter dated
on the 12th, says, "our dates from Ca-
diz to the 9th, give us to expect that the
affairs of Spain will soon be compromised,
probably through the mediation of Eng-
land."

The Constitution, Com. Jones, and On-
tario, Capt. Chauncey, sailed from Gib-
raltar on the 8th, and the Nonsuch on the
11th, for Mahon. The American Minis-
ter to Spain, remained on board the
squadron.

There appears to have been no inter-
ruption to our trade with Malaga in con-
sequence of its capture by the French.

GIBRALTAR, SEPT. 5.—The Tribune
frigate has just arrived from Malaga. A
French division entered and took pos-
session of that place yesterday morning,
without the least resistance, and were joy-
fully received by the inhabitants. Gen.
Riego fled the preceding night about
past 11 o'clock, at which time his flotilla
sailed from the harbor with some soldiers
of different corps.

Late on the evening of the 3d, some
cavalry and infantry retired by the road to
Velez Malaga; and yesterday morning
the French cavalry pursued the rear-
guard, and took the whole of the regi-
ment del Rey prisoners.

It is known that Riego embarked a
large sum of money, and church plate
melted down.

Gen. Ordóñez, with part of the garrison
of Tarifa, is stated to be in the neighbor-
hood of Algeciras, and about to enter it.

The brig Cyprus has arrived at Boston,
which passed Gibraltar on the 18th of
September, and spoke the brig Emeline,
which left that port the preceding evening,
and from which information was obtained
that the French was in possession of Ta-
rif. Had any event of importance
taken place before Cadiz since the taking
of fort Trocadero, it is more than prob-
able, the captain of the Emeline would
have heard of it, and mentioned it. Here
then we have another 18 days elapsed
without its appearing that the invaders had
been able to begin the bombardment,
which, it was officially announced, was to
commence about a month previous."

THE GREEKS.

Advices from Zante and Corfu, con-
tained in letters from Trieste, of the 21st
ult. mention that the Turkish fleet in that
neighborhood, was in a state of great in-
subordination, and that the plague pre-
vailed on board many of the ships. That of
the Greeks maintained a position favorable
for an attack, but their naval commander
had determined to delay it, until disease
and the mutinous spirit of the sailors had

reduced the Turkish fleet in a still
lower degree.

POPULATION OF IRELAND.

In some parts of the sister island, the
population is remarkable dense. Mr. Reid
states, in his Travels in Ireland, that in
eleven cabins which he visited in lanes in
the vicinity of Cork, he found them to
average a population of eighteen and a half
to each. At Limerick, the author went
into several houses, and found the popu-
lation greatly beyond any thing he had
imagined, 3 families often occupying one
room, and upwards of 40 crowding one
house! He numbered 31 in a house, be-
tween two and three o'clock in the morn-
ing, and there was a room containing
two more families to which he was not
admitted. [London paper.]

FROM VERA CRUZ.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 21.—The U. S.
sloop of war Hornet, capt. Smith, arrived
at this port on Saturday, from Vera Cruz,
and last from Havana. Left the former
port Sept. 24th, at which time all the ves-
sels there were ordered to leave the har-
bor, and the schr. Camilla, of Baltimore,
schr. Tom, and brig. George, of Philadel-
phia; several English merchant vessels,
and the British sloops of war Tyns and
Bellette, which had been taking on board
specie and cochineal, were getting under-
way the same evening. Hostilities were
momently expected to break out between
the town and the Spanish garrison in the
Castle of St. Juan, the forts in the city to
commence the fire, with a hope of reduc-
ing the castle to subjection. All the
old Spaniards of the city had fled into the
castle.

The Hornet touched at Sisal Aug. 14th,
and found that that place, and all the coast
was governed by the Patriots, and heard
of no pirates in that quarter. Off Cape
Antonio, 5th inst. boarded schr. Ida, Gaul,
from Philadelphia, for Alvarado, all well.

Lieut. Platt, one of Commodore Por-
ter's officers, while in the Havana, was
grossly insulted by the Lieutenant Governor
of Cuba, who called the commanding
officer and his men a set of pirates.—
Commodore Porter wrote to the Governor
an account of this, who replied in
terms of the greatest respect to the gallant
officer, and to the men who served
under him. It is said that the Deputy
Governor, a poor little tadpole of royalty,
has been deprived of his command.

The Caracas Colombiano has publish-
ed a letter, written by gen. Paez, to the
President of the United States, acknowledg-
ing in grateful terms, the obligation
he is under, in consequence of his sons
having been placed by the president in the
military academy at West Point.

SOMETHING NEW.

John Phipps Townsend, the famous
backward pedestrian, has undertaken to
pick up three hundred-stones with his
mouth, without touching any one of them
with his hands, each stone one yard a
part, in eleven successive hours, at a
distance of fifty one miles, five hundred
yards. This feat is to be performed at
Stepney.

Nicholas Whissenhunt, who was lately
pardoned by the Governor, under a con-
viction of perjury, was convicted of horse-
stealing, and punished by whipping.

There were 8 or 10 persons in jail,
charged with criminal offences, but the
above are all that were tried at the late
term of the court.

Lord Byron.—A gentleman lately ar-
rived at Boston from Leghorn, states that
he had a personal interview with Lord
Byron, from whom he learnt that his lord-
ship had bought a brigantine and embark-
ed his whole fortune in her for the pur-
pose of proceeding to Constantinople to
effect the release of a number of Greeks
held in captivity there. If this philan-
thropic mission proved unsuccessful, he
was determined to join the Greeks, and
assist them in person and with his money
in their struggle for independence.

Raleigh Register.

Persons lately arrived from England,
state that Mr. Perkins calculated on be-
ing able to visit New-York early in the
Spring in ten or twelve days' time, by
means of the new Steam Ship which he
is at present constructing!!

Prediction falsified.—Melish (a shrewd
and calculating man) deemed the N.
York Canal a very wild scheme. At the
rate at which the Forth and Clyde
canal was completed, M. calculated the
Grand Canal would take 220 years to finish
it! But how stands the calculation along-
side the fact?

At such a moment, how eminently
high would its great promoter rise, if
some political blunders had not arrested
his elevation!—Richmond Enquirer.



CAROLINIAN:

SALISBURY, ROWAN COUNTY, NORTH-CAROLINA.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 11, 1823.

INTEMPERANCE!!

At the late fall term of the Superior Court
for Stokes county, the Grand Jury found true
bills of indictment against nine persons, for
habitual drunkenness! This looks like "taking
the bull by the horns." Various have been the
speculative plans of individual moralists, and
philanthropic associations, to break the power
of that great mother of vice and immorality,
drunkenness, and to bring back her deluded
votaries to a proper sense of their condition as
rational beings and moral agents; but no one
measure we have yet heard of, seems so well
calculated to arrest the spread of this besetting
moral evil of our country, as the plan hit upon
in Stokes county. The Grand Jurors of Stokes
deserve to be held in perpetual remembrance
by their fellow-citizens, for this act of indepen-
dence, of fearless integrity, and faithful dis-
charge of their duty. They have set a noble
example to other counties. If neither tears, ent-
reaties, threats, nor persuasive language will
do, let the proper authority try "what virtue
there is in" the LAW!

We perceive, by the last week's *Fayetteville
Observer*, that it has changed hands again; it is
now published by Mr. Lemuel Bingham. From
our personal knowledge of his character and
qualifications, as a printer and editor, we think
the patrons of that paper have now a full war-
ranty of the permanent continuance of an ably
conducted paper.

On the subject of the next Presidency, the
Observer has declared its preference for Mr.
Adams. Printers, in a peculiar manner, are
dependent upon other classes of their fellow
citizens for the very existence of their estab-
lishments; consequently, we find them as great
caterers after public opinion as any other set of
men. We may infer, hence, that the people in
the vicinage of Fayetteville will favor the election
of Mr. Adams, because the paper in that place
supports his pretensions. This is very simple
logic; but its simplicity does not make it the
less true: *truth* wants no blandishments to re-
commend it to a virtuous people,—like the glo-
rious orb of day, its resplendence is not created
by reflection; the plainer the truth, the more
powerful its agency. According to the evi-
dence, then, furnished by the *Observer*, it ap-
pears that Mr. Adams stands first, and Mr. Cal-
houn next, in the estimation of the people of
that district. How will radical stomachs digest
this fact?

We are informed by a correspondent
in Lincolnton, that at the late fall term of
the Superior Court for that county, Mi-
chael Summy was convicted of passing
counterfeit metal dollars, and was whip-
ped. David Powers was convicted of the
same offence, but appealed to the Su-
preme Court. Powers is an old man, and
has two sons in jail, implicated in the
same affair, the oldest of whom is under
21 years.

Nicholas Whissenhunt, who was lately
pardoned by the Governor, under a con-
viction of perjury, was convicted of horse-
stealing, and punished by whipping.

There were 8 or 10 persons in jail,
charged with criminal offences, but the
above are all that were tried at the late
term of the court.

Cotton.—It will be perceived by our quota-
tions of the prices in Fayetteville, Charleston,
and Cheraw, that this great staple of our coun-
try is "looking up." The Fayetteville paper
of the 30th ult. has an endorsement on the mar-
gin, that sales have been effected there at 16
cents! Our readers will recollect, that about
this time of the season last year, some parcels
of cotton were sold as high as 15 and 16 cents;
but that in less than one month after, it was
down as low as nine cents. We hope such will
not be the case this season; for our farmers
very much need good prices for their produce at
this time, to relieve them from their pecuniary
embarrassments. We are not prone to sooth-
saying; but we think there is something more
than our own speculative notions to warrant us
in assuring our country friends, that "now is
the time" to dispose of their crops to advantage.
We think it very probable that prices will hold
their own longer than last year; but it is impos-
sible, in the nature of commercial transactions,
that cotton should remain at steady prices
through the winter season.

The *Wig of Discord*, says the Leesburg (Va.)
paper, will be put forth to the world in a few
weeks. We suppose it will be a counterpart to
the *Political Horse Race*, as it is from the same
author. The "lovers of laugh" may whet their
appetites, for it is thought the "Wig" will be
fizzled to the liking of many a merry soul.

New Post-Office.—A new post office has been
established by the Post Master General, in this
county, on the great Southern route to Charlotte,

at a equidistant from Salisbury and Concord,
and Noah Partee, Esq. appointed Post Master.
The office is named *China Grove*.

Convention.—Yesterday (the 10th) was the
day for the meeting of the Convention Dele-
gates in Raleigh. From the temper and spirit
evinced by those delegates we have seen, we
are animated with hopes of the most favorable
kind, that the result of their present conference
will be highly satisfactory to their fellow-cit-
izens of the West, and have a most salutary in-
fluence on the minds of our brethren in the
East. It is entirely unnecessary for us to attempt,
at this late period, any conjecture of the spe-
cific measures this meeting will adopt, for the
reality of their proceedings will be before the
people in a very few days.

"COMMON SENSE."

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

Mr. Editor: In my first communica-
tion, I expressed my intention not to ex-
amine such of the arguments of "Com-
mon Sense" as were bottomed on the cal-
culation of federal numbers, because they
were altogether irrelevant to the true ques-
tion in contestation. It may, indeed, be
true, as he says, that some of the cor-
responding committees have highly applau-
ded this principle, and that individuals
have expressed a like opinion; but does
this prove that such will be the prevailing
sentiment in the convention, or that fed-
eral numbers will form the basis of the
new constitution? Certainly not: But, it
proves that these committees and individ-
uals have mistaken their grounds; and that
"Common Sense" is either blind
enough to fall into the same error, or so-
phist enough to build his arguments on
false premises. The first step in just ar-
gument is, to state the question fairly;

the next is, not to pervert the arguments of
your opponents. Let the candid reader
answer whether this has been the
course of "C. S."

The question in dispute is, not whether
federal numbers or whether population alone
should be made the basis of future rep-
resentation; but it is, "Is the existing con-
stitution defective? is there a reasonable
certainty that a convention can alter it for
the better? Instead, however, of fairly
meeting the question, this writer first lets
loose his imagination, to conjure up a new
constitution for the friends of convention,
and then turns about to show us that this
child of his own begetting is a ricketty
bantling, "without form or comeliness."
This sort of sophistry may answer for the
regions of "Cold-Water," or "Cottle
Creek;" but it will never answer to travel
abroad. Leaving, then, this hopeful
offspring of "C. S." to be swaddled and
nursed by himself, we will proceed brief-
ly to consider what he says, and what others
so often before him have said, on the
subject, 1st, of equal rights; and 2d, on
the biennial meeting of the Legis-
lature.

On the subject of *Equal rights*, "C. S."
again misconceives the question, and labors
to disprove a proposition that nobody af-
firms, unless indeed it may be a delegate
or two of some captain's company. The
whole of his argument goes to show, that it
would be unjust for the *free-holder* to have
no more weight in the government
than the person who holds no freehold. If,
by this, he means the *property-holder*, then
I agree perfectly with him; but if his
meaning is a strict construction of the
constitution, then I shall show that he con-
tends for an unjust principle. When the
friends of convention make use of the

terms "an equality of privilege," or "equal
rights," they certainly do not intend to
convey the idea, that there shall be no
difference in the *qualifications* of electors
for the two branches of the Legislature;
that the lazy vagabond, who cares neither
for his country, his family, nor himself,
should weigh down the good citizen, who
by his industry acquires the property
which supports his family, and contributes
to the support of government; they do
not mean this; but they mean that *all* citi-
zens possessed of the *same qualifications*,
or all citizens *similarly situated*, ought to
have *equal rights* and *privileges* in the
government. In other words, that the
citizen of Mecklenburg owning 100% of
real property ought to have no greater nor
less political weight than him of Cabar-
rus, who also possesses 100% worth of the
same species of property. This is what
we call "equal rights;" and this is what
a majority of the property-holders of
North Carolina do not enjoy under the
existing constitution. For example: in
some of the small counties in the East, such
as Gates, Green, or Columbus, there
are never more than from 150 to 200 free-
hold voters taken; while in Orange, Guil-
ford, Rowan, Burke, Lincoln, western
counties, there are usually from 1000 to
1500 voters given in; so that 200 in these
small counties, are equal to 1500 in the
large ones; or one freeholder there, has
power in making the laws equal to eight
in Orange. This is as to the number of
freeholders. Let us examine if this in-
equality does not exist, both in the quanti-
ty and in the *value* of the land.

Let then "C. S." brace up his sensi-
tive nerves; his property is in no danger
nor his personal rights either. All the
friends of convention ask, is, that the
principle, be it what it may, should be
fixed, uniform, and *equal to all*.
In my next communication, I will dis-
cuss with "C. S." by exposing the unsound-
ness of his arguments on the biennial
meeting of the Legislature.

A CONVENTIONIST.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

STAGE LINE.

Mr. Editor: About a year ago, a stage
line was proposed, through the news-
papers, from Charleston, via Cheraw, Char-
lotte, Lincoln, Morganton and Ash-
ville, to Newport in Tennessee; petitions
for this line have been in circulation
from Lincoln to Knoxville; and have
been signed by a

As the mails are greatly delayed by the present mode of conveyance west, via Ashville, would not the route succeed better by altering the course of it, and saying from Fayetteville, via Charlotte or Salisbury, Lincolnton, Morganton, Asheville, to Newport, Tennessee. This route would answer all the purposes of the one from Charleston, for the stages arrive daily from the north and south at Fayetteville, as the line which has lately been put in operation from Fayetteville to Norfolk, and the steam-packet from Norfolk to New-York, would afford a quick passage to the latter city. The citizens of the upper part of Alabama, Tennessee, and a part of Kentucky, would find this the quickest conveyance to New-York; and the expense much less than from Charleston, via Cheraw. A stage now runs from Fayetteville, via Cheraw, to Columbia, and thence south; and another from Columbia to Charleston; so that Fayetteville is the point at which this western line should intersect the others. The passengers from Tennessee to Charleston, and the great number of persons who would leave the sickly country in north and south Carolina, and visitors to the Catawba and Warm Springs, would assist very much in the support of this line.

I have been informed that very respectable petitions from Tennessee, for the line via Cheraw, will be presented to Congress next session; also, from the western counties in North-Carolina. I hope the signers to these petitions will have no objections to terminate the line at Fayetteville; for as the expense has been the great objection, the probability of succeeding will be greater from Fayetteville, than any other place; and the convenience by the stage to Norfolk, will be very great.

I hope some person, more capable than myself, will show the necessity of this important line to the public; as it is absolutely necessary, in order to secure a regular and safe conveyance to the mails westward.

L.

WESTERN CANAL.

At the meeting held at the Tontine Coffee House on Monday last, Mr. Colden, in the course of his speech, mentions that 360 miles of the canal were opened and rendered navigable, though it was but 6 years on the 4th of last July since the first sod was removed at its commencement, so that one mile has been finished per week, at an average calculation, including all the labour and expense of digging, boring, raising culverts, bridges, locks and dams. This, he remarked, was an example of despatch unprecedented in the history of canals, and does great honour to the foresight and policy, as well as to the perseverance and the resources of the State of New-York.

Mr. Colden related the following occurrence, which is highly illustrative of the wonderful expedition and success with which this gigantic work has been carried on. About a year after the canal was commenced, he was travelling along a part of it which had then been made, and as the boat stopped a few moments on the way, he stepped on shore. Passing near the house of an honest old Dutch settler, who was suddenly smoking his pipe at the door, he enquired of him how he liked the canal. The answer was of a dubious character; and being urged, he confessed that he was not altogether gratified at the success of the commissioners. He could not deny that it furnished a convenient mode of transportation, and enhanced the value of his land; yet there was something melancholy to him in the sight; for when the surveys were making only a few months before, he was an inveterate unbeliever in the accomplishment of the proposed design, and had expressed his willingness to die as soon as he should see vessels sailing through his wood-lot.

NATIONAL CONVENTION.

A writer in the Baltimore Patriot, under the signature of *Patrick Henry*, recommends that a Grand National Convention be held in the city of Philadelphia or Pittsburg, in the month of May next, for the purpose of nominating a suitable person for the office of President of the United States. The project is not new, nor do we believe it can be accomplished, on account of the want of funds. The plan we doubt not, would be a popular one, if the expenses could be defrayed upon any other principle than the one suggested by *Patrick Henry*—to wit, each member of the convention defraying his own expenses. This is too much after the fashion of the British parliament, to meet the suction of the American people.—*Petersburg Republican*.

Munificent Donation.—The late John McLean, of Boston, has bequeathed \$100,000 in aid of the Massachusetts General Hospital, thus rendering the deceased the greatest benefactor of this humane institution. Another act of this gentleman is worthy of record. He once failed for a large amount, and took the benefit of the old United States bankrupt law. Some years after he called upon his creditors who had suffered by his availing himself of the law, to bring in their claims with interest added up to the date of the advertisement, which he paid upon presentation.—*Bal. Patriot*.

New Post Office Regulation.—The Post-Master General has issued circulars to his deputies, requiring them to obtain from all publishers of newspapers mailed in their respective offices, returns upon one of the number of papers deposited in the mail, and the post offices to which they are directed; the oath of the person who folds and directs the papers will be admitted. This oath will be required at the expiration of every three months. These accounts are to be remitted to Washington, for the inspection of the presiding officer in that department. Post Masters are further required to charge the postage on newspapers, one quarter in advance—to apprise printers of all papers not taken out of their offices, and they will be required to account with the General Post Office, for the postage of all newspapers, unless they can show that the subscribers refused to receive them, and that the printers were apprized of the fact.

[*Baltimore Morn. Chron.*]

A political quandary.—The General Republican Committee, of the City of New York, chosen last year, have recommended an adherence to the "steady habit" of choosing the Presidential Electors by a legislative vote, for the support of a caucus nomination by Congress. But the Nominating Committee, recently appointed in that city, contains a majority who will propose no man for the legislature who is not in favor of a general ticket of Electors by the people. And the wish for an alteration to this effect is rapidly gaining ground in the State. If it prevails, the opponents of Mr. Crawford are confident of his being left in a minority, and that some other candidate (we think Mr. Adams) will receive the 16 votes of that important State, which may possibly decide the election in his favor.

Carolina Gazette.

Double Disappointment.—Before the recent election for governor of Pennsylvania, the friends of each candidate were sanguine in the triumph of their favorite. The friends of Shulze, however, more sanguine than those of Gregg, calculated on a majority of from 10,000 to 15,000. The result has proved that both were wrong, as Mr. Shulze's majority will border on 30,000. It is calculated that the Greggites have lost not less than half a million of dollars on the election. The friends of Gregg have submitted to their defeat with much philosophy.

WILMINGTON, OCT. 25.

We are informed, that 700 feet of water can be drawn over the Bulk Head, where the improvements have lately been made in the Cape-Fear at Clark's Island; therefore, the report that vessels cannot come up to town, is without foundation; the water in the eastern channel has deepened considerably. But we are not to suppose that this will be the full depth of water when the balance of the works are completed, and which are now going on. A survey of the improvements is about to be made, when we shall publish a more minute account.

Cape-Fear Recorder.

The N. York National Advocate says, "The French talk of setting fire to Cadiz by their ships. There is not a frame house in the city; all are of stone, and hardly a piece of timber is to be seen.—They may fire till they are tired; it will do Cadiz no injury."

At a meeting of the citizens of Orange county, N. Y. a motion was made, approving a caucus nomination, which was opposed, and the consideration of the question postponed until after the session of Congress, on the alleged grounds, that such a resolution would be a pledge to support the acts of men with whom the people were unacquainted.

Cherokees and Osages.—New difficulties are said to have broken out between the Cherokee and Osage Indians, and a hunting party of the former has been attacked by the latter, and some of their men killed. Tick-a-Toke, the chief of the Cherokee party, dispatched a runner to his nation to procure a reinforcement; and a party has gone from the nation, to render him assistance.

Natchez.—We are glad to observe that the fever which lately proved so fatal at Natchez has subsided. Accounts from Lexington of the 9th inst. say, that no new cases occurred since the late hurricane. The deaths in thirty days from the 19th August to the 18th September, amounted to about 200.

The new novel from the pen of Mr. Cooper, author of the Spy, entitled the Pilot, has been delayed in consequence of the sickness of the author and a part of his family. The first volume and nearly 100 pages on the second were printed in the early part of this summer. Mr. C. is now on the recovery.

The bitter bitten.—A large eel, six feet long and one foot girth, was found on the shore of lake Sunapee, N. H. choked to death with a large horned snail in his throat, which the eel had endeavored to swallow tail foremost.

YELLOW FEVER.

The following circumstance is a remarkable instance of the non-contagion of the yellow fever: A young Englishman who arrived at St. Thomas with a young and beautiful countrywoman, whom he had secretly married, was attacked by the yellow fever. When the disease was at its height, and the symptoms of inevitable death became apparent, the young woman, in despair, had determined not to survive the object of her affection, she undressed herself entirely, and faced herself by the side of her dying husband, in bed, embracing his body. She remained for ten hours in this situation, and was with difficulty removed after he had breathed his last. She did not experience the slightest symptoms of the disease.

At the celebration of the junction of the waters of the Western Lakes with those of the Hudson, by means of the Erie Canal, which took place at New-York on the 8th inst., among the other luxuries and dainties which swelled the list on the occasion, a richly decorated pie was placed on the plateau, from which, on the lid being removed, a pair of white carrier-pigeons flew out and over the hall, bearing intelligence from Albany, that the meeting of the waters had taken place. About the neck of one, fastened to an azure ribbon, was the following communication:

"Oft from the Ark, the Parent Dove
Went forth in joy at Heaven's command,
At length was heard its note of love—
The parting waters showed the land.

But now the parted waters meet;
Old Ocean's waves with Erie's play—
I come in peace and love to greet
The friends upon their wedding day.

A Handsome Compliment.—The Ladies of New York have presented Mr. Clinton, late governor of that state, with a *Napoleon Pillow*, in remembrance of his services in recommending and prosecuting the Erie Canal. It is covered with white silk, and trimmed with crimson, and is represented to be very elegant.

New-York Steam Packet.—We learn from Norfolk that this fine vessel ran ashore on Cape Henry, in a thick fog, on the morning of the 4th inst. There were thirty passengers on board from New York, who are all safe, as well as the whole of the cargo. There appears to be no prospect of getting this valuable vessel off again.

Petersburg paper.

Virginia Tobacco Crop.—The tobacco crops in Virginia have suffered very much from the late severe frosts. In Albemarle county the frost swept every thing before it, with the exception of a small portion of the crop that grew on elevated situations. One half is considered a moderate estimate of the general loss.

Beat this if you can.—Deacon Enoch Little, of Boonavon, has this season raised a heifer calf, which at 2 months old weighed two hundred pounds, and at 3 months weighed three hundred. The calf is now 6 months old, and is estimated by judges to weigh six hundred pounds.

Indian Corn.—Fall ploughing, for Indian corn, is recommended by the President of the Pennsylvania Agricultural Society, as a sure preventive against the grub or cut worm.—*Cape-Fear Recorder.*

A vineyard of a Mr. Elchelberger, in York, Penn. contains 10 acres, covered with vines of Lisbon, white and other grapes. He will make 40 barrels of wine this season, and he intends to extend his vineyard to 20 acres next year.

Anecdote.—An old maid was telling her age, which she said was just thirty-six. A gentleman in the room doubted the truth of her statement, but was corrected by her brother, who said, "It must be true, for she has told the same story for ten years."

ABANDONED FEMALE.

The "Boston Female Society for missionary purposes," state in their report, that no less than two thousand abandoned females are calculated to exist in that city. This number is almost one-sixth part of all the females in the city above 16 years of age. The report suggests that the number of abandoned men equals, if not exceeds, that of the other sex; and if the former were diminished, the number of the latter would lessen of course.

The Hon. Henry W. Edwards, of New Haven, is appointed by the Governor of Connecticut, to fill the vacancy in the Senate of the United States, occasioned by the death of the Hon. Elijah Boardman.

Col. Aaron Ogden has recovered \$2500 of Thomas Gibbons, for sending him a challenge to fight a duel. The cause was tried at Newark, before Chief Justice Kirkpatrick and a special jury. Very good!!

A Pumpkin was lately gathered in Rockingham co. Virginia, weighing 136 pounds.

Cotton, 15 to 18 cts.; Flour, new, per barrel, \$4 to \$5; Tea, 20 to 25 cts.; Corn, bush, 45 to 50 cts.; Oats, 30 to 35 cts.; Peas, 65 to 75 cts.; Whiskey, gal. 40 to 45 cts.; Apple Brandy, 40 to 45; Tobacco, 3 to 4; Beeswax, lb. 30 cts.; Tallow, 6 to 7 cts.; Bacon, 9 to 12 cts.; Lard, 7 to 10 cts.; Butter, 10 to 20 cts.; Bagging, 35 to 40 cts.; Iron, 5 to 6 dols.; Salt, bush. 1 dol.; Sugar, 7 to 13 dols.; Coffee, lb. 28 to 30 cts.; Twine, lb. 30 cts.; Molasses, 40 to 50.

Cotton.—The transactions in this article the past week have been tolerable; we quote prime at 15 cts. fair 14 to 14½ cts. but a few large parcels have appeared in Market this week; such as have, were readily taken at our quotations.

CHARLESTON PRICES, Oct. 27.

Cotton, 8. Island, 25 to 30, stained do. 13 to 16; Santee, 20 to 24; short staple, 13 to 14; Rice, prime, 34; inferior to good 33 to 34; Whiskey, (Penn.) 38 to 36 cts.; N. E. Rum, 36 to 37; Apple Brandy, 33 to 34 cts.; Tobacco, Kentucky, Georgia, Fayetteville, &c. 2½ to 4; Beeswax, 31 to 32 cents; Tallow, 7 to 8; Beef, Boston Meas, 10 to 10½; No. 1, 9; prime & No. 2, 6 to 7½; Mackerel, No. 2, 54; No. 3, 4; Bacon, 8 to 9 cts.; Ham, 11 to 14; Lard, 10 to 12; Bagging, Dundee & Inverness, (42 inch) 28 cts.; Cognac Brandy, 1 to 2 to 1 30 gal.; Holland Gin, 95 to 110 cts. per gallon; Iron, Russia & Sweden, 4 to 4½ 100 lbs.; English 34; Salt, Liverpool coarse, 62½ cts. per bushel; Turkey Turk Island, 55 to 65; Sugar, Havana White, 12 to 14; Brown, 8 to 8½; Muscovado, 9 to 11; St. Croix prime 11 to 11½; N. Orleans, prime, 10; Inferior, 7½ to 8½; Refined Loaf Sugar, 16 to 20; Coffee, best green, 25; inferior to good, 22 to 24; Hyson Tea, 95 to 105 cts. per lb.; Rum, Jam, 95 to 100 cts.; West India, 65; Molasses, (W. I.) 26 to 28 cts.; Black Pepper, 20 to 21; Pimento, 25.

North Carolina Bank Bills, 2 per cent. due; Georgia, 2 do.

Cottons.—Uplands sell pretty freely as they come in, at from 15½ to 16½ cents.

MARRIED,

In Dayton, Ohio, on the 7th August last, by Moses Greer, Esq. Mr. Conrad Read, to Miss Catherine Weaver, all of that county.

Nothing more fit, indeed,
Since we all do know,
A weaver must have a reed
Before the loom can go.

DIED,

Near this town, on the 28th ult. Mrs. Elizabeth Pinkston, wife of Mr. Peter Pinkston.

In Concord, on the 19th ult. after an illness of only ten days, Mrs. Anna Newby, wife of Mr. John Newby, in the 18th year of her age.

In Raleigh, on Wednesday morning the 23d ult. Sarah Wool, the youngest daughter of John Haywood, Esq.

At New-York, on Thursday last, of a lingering illness, Mr. Peter Smith, Printing Press maker, &c. aged 29 years. The deceased was a man of genius and science, and may justly be considered a public loss. After graduating at Yale College, he turned his attention to mechanical subjects, and stood in the front ranks of those who gave system and respectability to the arts. He was a modest unassuming man, of refined sensibility, and elevated principles of integrity and honor. His last moments were serene and unagitated—without a struggle he fell asleep in Jesus.

Petersburg paper.

ADDRESS of the President of the Sandy Creek Library Society, at their first annual meeting.

FELLOW CITIZENS: In discharge of your official duties enjoined on me by your constitution, I wish, at this time, to call your attention to the transactions of the preceding year.

Little more than twelve months since, your Society sprang into being; and, as might have been reasonably expected, the beginning was very auspicious. Since that time, there has been a continued accession of new members, gradually adding to the respectability of the Society.

There is one event, however, in the history of the past year, that cannot be regarded with indifference; I mean the very liberal donation of Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. of Salisbury. This present was no less honorable than unexpected and unsolicited. I would therefore suggest the propriety of adopting your benefactor as a member of your Society.

Gentlemen, accept my most sincere acknowledgements for your very prompt observance of the regulations of your Society.

PETER CLEMMONS, President.

Davidson County, Nov. 1, 1823.

On motion, resolved unanimously, that Hon. Hamilton C. Jones, Esq. is accepted a member of the "Sandy Creek Library Society," during life.

Resolved, That the foregoing address and resolution be published in the Western Carolinian.

I W. B. SHERWOOD, Secretary.

Taken Up,

In the month of May last, by the subscriber, a stout able bodied negro fellow, who calls himself Edmund; he is about 3 feet 10 inches high, very dark complexion, stutters considerably, particularly when agitated, and aged about 23 or 24 years. The owner is requested to prove property satisfactorily, and take the fellow away.

JOHN CALLOWAY.

Salisbury, Nov. 10, 1823.

525

Catawba Land for Sale.

296 ACRES on the Catawba, two miles north of Beaufort, inferior to none on the River for the production of corn, cotton, wheat, and the various other productions of our country. Also, another small tract, of about 130 acres, whereon I now live; on which there is an excellent cotton-gin and screw. For terms apply to the subscriber, two and a half miles south-west from Beaufort.

ROB. ABERNATHY, Jr.

October 15, 1823.

3279

Huntington, West.—A member having a large quantity of *INT. WOOD & HARDWARE* CUTLERY, DOMESTIC, &c. &c. New-York and Philadelphia, selected by himself, and bought on the best terms. He is anxious to secure a continuation of the present favorable custom. In his opinion, *W. W. Huntington*, at prices which, in his opinion, will be found as low as the price of *W. W. Huntington*, who are invited to call, and inquire for themselves.

JOHN MURRAY.

Huntington, N. C. Aug. 1823.

NEW ASHORTMENT.

This advertiser has very recently removed from Philadelphia, an assortment of

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POETRY.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

BY MORTONSTAY.

I ask'd the heavens "What foe to God hath done
This unchained deed?" The heavens exclaim
"Two men; and we in horror watched the sun
From such a spectacle of sin and shame."

I sail'd the sea; the main fury boil'd, [man:
And shower'd with his voice of storms "twas
My wife in panic at his crime recoil'd,
Brimmed the abyss, and from the centre ran."

I sail'd the earth; the earth replied again—
"Two men; and such strange pangs my
Soul rent,
That still I groan and shudder at the past."

So now, gay, smiling, thoughtless man I went,
And when next: as turn'd a scornful eye,
Saw his proud head, and deign'd me no reply.

SONG THE BAPTISTOR PATRIOT.

THE HOLY ALLIANCE.

Buy a hand to dictate, and a pen
To draw a portrait of these holy men!
With either hand they grasp at either pole,
And claim the earth as under their control;
They sit in judgment, and anoint the fate
Of men and nations; and, how truly great!
They're prone to claim supreme control,
And human thoughts—to dictate to the soul!
They hoped that Jove has armed his aerial car,
And taken the advice 'in peace prepare for war;
How soon we may expect to see them try
Their hand at waging war against the sky.
O' er sublime! to see earth's legions soar
Up to the clouds—to hear their thunders roar;
To see them hurl their vengeful missiles round,
Brushing down stars like apples to the ground.
Their sway acknowledg'd there, the victory won,
Their deeds of glory in the heavens done,—
The last great conquest that for them remains,
Be Pluto's kingdom—Saturn's warm domains.
May they there also, as on earth they did,
Be dastard Naples, and in fallen Madrid,—
Despise the patriots; and, their fame to swell,
Make their head quarters in—the capital.

PETRAS.

A PARODY.

The Drunkard to his Bowl.

Vital drop of hellish flame,
Enter quick this mortal frame;
Trembling, reeling, belching, thinking,
Oh, the pain—the bliss of drinking.
Haste, sweet brandy, down my throat,
Nor let me languish for a draught.
Hark! they whisper! Tipplers say,
Brandy! Spirits! come this way.

What is this absorbs me quite,
Steals my senses, dims my sight,
Drowns my sorrows, gives me spunk—
Tell me, my bowl, can I be drunk?

The room goes round—each thing appears
With wrong and upwards—and my ears
Sweet sound satanic catch!

Lend! lend your arms; I reel! I die;
Oh, Rum! here is thy victory,
Oh, Grog! where is thy match!

FROM THE NEW-YORK PATRIOT.

LEAR THE PATH.

A nobleman, somewhat inclined to wrath,
Addicted, also, frequently to fuddle,
Bam foul of a small stone within his path,
Which well nigh pitched him in a dirty puddle.

Hear, James! this instant come to me, I say!
Vociferated he, with angry yell;
And take this devilish stone out of my way;
Take it, and throw the plaguey thing to hell."

James was a licens'd wag; and while he stood
Eying his master archly, dared to say,
Suppos'd throw't to heaven—perhaps it would
Be then still more out of your lordship's way!

Ye different sects who all declare,
Lo! Christ is here, or Christ is there;
Your stronger proofs divinely give,
And show us where the Christians live.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Not chaos like, together crushed and bruised,
But like the earth, harmoniously confus'd.

PYROLIGNEOUS ACID.

[THE LACON RACK STOVE PIPES.]

The New-York Statesman of the 10th ult. informs that the virtues of this chemical preparation in preventing putrefaction and preserving animal substances, have been sufficiently tried and found extremely useful. Meats cured by its antiseptic qualities may be kept for any length of time. By some experiments which have recently been made, it appears that this acid has been used to great advantage in embalming and preserving the dead.—The body of Mr. Boardman, senator in congress from the state of Connecticut, who died suddenly in Ohio, has been brought home in this acid, at a warm season of the year, without the slightest appearance of putrefaction or any change in the features. We have conversed with the physician who superintended the process of embalming and the transportation of the body, and who assured us of the above mentioned fact. In his opinion, the pyroligneous acid will more than surpass the Egyptian art in preserving the dead. It will also be of great use in anatomical preparations.

Winchester Republican.

Don't give up the vessel.

In May, 1776, Capt. Mugford, commanding the continental armed schooner Franklin, captured a British ship of about 300 tons, and mounting 6 guns. In the then state of the country she was invaluable, as her cargo was entirely made up of the munitions of war. Captain Mugford after seeing his prize safe into Boston harbor, was going out again, but the tide making against him, he came to an anchor off Pudding-gut Point; the next morning by the dawn of day, the sentinel saw thirteen boats, from the British men of war, making for them; they were prepared to receive them before they could board the schooner. She sunk five of the boats, the remainder attempted to board, they cut off the hands of several of the crews as they laid them on the gun-wale. The brave Capt. Mugford, making a blow at the people in the boats with a cutlass, received a wound in the breast, on which he called his lieutenant, and said, "I am a dead man, don't give up the vessel, you will be able to beat them off, if not, cut the cable and run her on shore;" he expired in a few minutes. The lieutenant then ran her on shore, and the boats made off. Those who were taken up from the boats which were sunk, say they lost seventy men; the Franklin had but one man killed, besides the captain.

SILK WORMS.

The beautiful piece of Silk, wrought by Silk worms in the factory of Mr. Bottom, at Lisbon Connecticut, recently described in the papers, has been brought to this city, and is purchased by Mr. Scudder, to be placed in his Museum. The gentlemen who exhibited it to us, states that it was worked on a rough piece of board about 3 1/2 feet long and varying in width from 5 to 6 inches, the piece being shaped precisely to the surface of the board, and having a border of selvage which resembles gold embroidery. The board was accidentally lying on a shelf where the worms, 25 in number, were placed, and upon which in 3 days time, they unbound themselves so as to form this elegant fabric, surpassing in texture any thing ever produced from the loom. Immediately after completing this work, the worms all died.

[N. Y. Mer. Adv.

MANASSAH MOSES NOAH, OR NEW-YORK.

In reply to the imputation of Dr. Thornton, that Noah was born a British subject, the latter gives the following account of himself:

"This is not the first time I have been charged with being a British subject. Spifflikins, of the Columbian Observer, will have it so; and Colonel Puff, of the Patriot, reiterates the charge. I was born long after peace, in Water-street, Philadelphia, a yellow house, up two pair of stairs, facing the water, on a hot July day. I emigrated early to New-York, went to school to old Latham, in Garden street, opposite the church, who used to make us sing, "when the rosy morn appearing." Half my political companions in arms, I mean pens, were class-mates at the same school. We all rode the old white goat, Billy Warner, belonging to the stables in New-street, and went down in shoals to Coffee House Slip, to eat molasses with a straw from the hogheads. I am Englishman? Pooh!"

MOURNING DRESSES.

To the Editor of the Boston Recorder:

DEAR SIR: The custom of wearing black, as a mourning dress, is sanctioned by great antiquity; and from our early habits of association, seems to be connected in our minds with a suitable expression of respect for the memory of the dead. But for one, I have long since regarded the custom as unnecessary, as we may evince our sorrow for the loss of our deceased friends, in a less imposing but more consistent manner. It is inexpedient, as it is attended with much expense to all classes.—Some of the poor it embarrasses for months; to others it furnishes a temptation to involve themselves in debt which they cannot pay. When, therefore, God in his righteous providence saw fit to remove from me by death one whom I tenderly loved, I felt myself not at liberty to comply with the general custom of emblematic mourning.

SELECT REMARKS.

I esteem greatly the ignorance of a man who believes and confesses his knowledge to be confined to what he knows.

CHARACTER.

Chesterfield says to his son—you must be respectable, if you will be respected. I have known people abominable, without really polluting their character, without really dimming their merit; the consequence of which has been, that they have become innocently contemptible; their merit has been dimmed, their pretensions unregarded, and all their views defeated: Character must be kept bright as well as clean. Content yourself with mediocrity in nothing. In purity of character, and in politeness of manners; labour to excel all, if you wish to equal many.

"For false causes and false prophets shall rise."

There is a man now living in the vicinity of Bowling Green, Ky. who calls himself Jesus Christ, and holds to the doctrine of living forever, in this world, in our present shape. He takes the bible for his guide, with every chapter and verse of which he is familiar, and quotes many parts to show if we have faith, we "shall never die;" and says, "God surely will not lie;" adding, that many of the disciples of the former Christ never died, or that the scripture furnishes no evidence of the fact. He has been preaching for a year past, and possesses good natural talents, but his education is quite limited. He says he is the Christ, because he was the first that embraced the doctrine of living forever on this earth.

He has founded a city, which he calls New Jerusalem; the only building, as yet, is a little hut, built in the shape of a tent, with small poles, and covered with dirt. He lives a very frugal life. Twelve men, some of them worth 4 or 5000 dollars, have declared in his favor, and a number have commenced preaching. He formerly went by the name of M'Donald, is a tailor by profession, and about 50 years of age.

Albany Gazette.

"GIVE ME THY HEART."

This exhortation or command, which may be understood as addressed to every one of the children of Adam individually, after implying that our hearts are alienated from God authoritatively direct us to replace our affections upon that glorious object who alone is worthy to receive them. Let us listen with awe, for it is God himself that speaks. He who commanded, and the great work of creation was accomplished: he who formed proud man of the dust, and will bring him again to that dust out of which he was taken, commands us to give him our hearts; to love him because he is altogether lovely. Who ever is thus united to him; can say,

"The Lord is my light and my salvation, my rock and my fortress; though a host should encamp against me, my heart should not fear. If God be for me, who can be against me? Surely goodness and mercy will follow me all the days of my life, and I shall dwell in the house of the Lord forever." But where shall we flee for safety, if obnoxious to Him whose presence fills the universe which he created, and who, out of Christ, is a consuming fire? Children of men! the terms of salvation are easy—GIVE YOUR HEARTS TO GOD. Do you plead inability? On account of that very inability will the Judge condemn you; for it consists only in the WILL. Shall a criminal at an earthly tribunal plead his aversion to goodness and love of wickedness, to excuse his atrocities? Much less will that absurd plea avail us at the final bar. God has a right to our supreme affections; he is every way worthy of them, and the yielding up of them alone can afford us peace. Children of men! give your hearts to God.

EXTRACT.

Moreland, the Artist.—A work lately published gives the following picture of this eccentric person: "He was found at one time in a lodging at Somertown, in the following most extraordinary circumstances. His infant child, that had been dead nearly three weeks, lay in a coffin, in one corner of the room; an ass and foal stood musing barley straw out of the cradle; a sow and pigs were solacing themselves in an old cupboard; and himself whistling over a beautiful picture that he was finishing at his ease; with a bottle of gin hung upon one side, and a live mouse sitting, or (if you please,) kicking, its own shadow in a looking glass.

INDIFFERENCE.

When the Earl of Essex told some friars that they deserved for their offences to be thrown into the Thames, one of them replied, that the road to Heaven was as near by water as by land.

LARGE BOOKSTORE!

Lord John Russel, during a speech he made in the British Parliament, lately, on the question of reform in that body, stated, as among the results of his inquiries into the extension of the means of instruction, that the sales of one bookseller's house in London, amounted to £5,000,000 sterling, (upwards of £22,000,000,) worth of books; that they employed 60 clerks, paid £5,500 for advertisements, and gave constant employment to no fewer than 250 bookbinders. The increase of circulating libraries had also been very great, there being about 1000 of those establishments in the kingdom, and from 1,500 to 2,000 marks for the sale of books distributed throughout the country; in addition to all which was the quantity of newspapers annually distributed, the number of which for the year 1821, he estimated at 23,600,000, and of those 11,000,000 were London daily papers, country papers, 7,000,000. The increase of presses in 40 years had been from 79, the whole number in 1781, to 284, in 1822; yet with a population of 18,000,000 so provided with the means of knowledge, a majority of the representation in the parliament was returned by less than 8,000 electors.

BED-CHAMBER BIBLES.

A writer in the London Evangelical Magazine, earnestly recommends to the friends of the Bible cause, to use their influence with innkeepers to have each of their lodging rooms furnished with a copy of the Scriptures. "In several towns in Essex, the cause has been taken up with success."

A NEWSPAPER.

Is a bill of fare, containing a variety of dishes suited to the different tastes and appetites of those who sit down at the entertainment. Politics are beef steaks, palatable to almost every one. Those who prefer them rare done, choose them from France. Electioneering is venison. Congress news is stuffed meats. Essays, humorous, speculative, moral and divine, are a fine boiled dish, where, by a happy commixture in the use of bread, meat and vegetables, a diet is obtained, nutritive, pleasant and healthy. Ship news is a glass of grog at eleven. Poetry is custards. Marriages are sweetmeats. Ballads and love ditties plumb pudding.—Anecdotes, conundrums and epigrams are spice and mustard. Sometimes here comes along a printer's dun—that is sourcrown, or cranberry tart.

NEW PAPER.

The New York Evening Post, furnishes the following extract from the Prospectus of the new paper in that city, entitled the "Pig and Whistle Gazette."

PROSPECTUS.—In offering to the world a new publication, it has been the fashion to make great promises; the proprietors of this paper scorn to follow in this stale track. They promise nothing, and therefore no person will be deceived or disappointed. In getting up this Gazette the proprietors are wholly governed by the most honorable motives. They look upon New York as an Augean stable, which requires cleansing; and for the sake of having a clean city, have volunteered their services to put it in good condition. The Theatres and Public Gardens will especially come under our notice. The Editors are decided friends of the Drama, but they want it kept chaste. They will set down nothing in malice, but they are determined to give these places such an overhauling as fairly to turn them bottom up, and expose their deformity. We shall walk into the Marble Hall, and take a view of what is passing there. Gambling houses of notoriety shall be pointed out, and the evils which these infernal places bring upon those who resort to them shall be named. We have a list of many persons in this city who are notorious gamblers; men who dress well and live well on the hard earnings of the unwary whom they allure into their places of destruction, and there rob them under the mask of some game. The Gazette will take no annual subscribers. It will be published whenever it is convenient to get out a number, and sold at the moderate price of 12 1/2 cents, the full amount of which will be given in refreshments to be drawn out of the columns.

EXTRACT.

State of North-Carolina.

ROWAN COUNTY.

BY virtue of authority in me vested, I will expose to public sale, on the third Monday in November next, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the following tracts of land, late the property of Richmond Pearson, sen. dec'd. to wit: One tract lying on the north side of the South Yadkin, containing by estimation five hundred and eighty-two acres, and adjoins the lands of Mrs. Elizabeth Pearson, Joseph Williams, and others. One other tract adjoining the above, and contains about one hundred and fifty acres. One other tract lying between the South Yadkin and Third Creek, and contains by estimation one thousand acres. One other tract lying on the south side of Third Creek, and contains by estimation four hundred and fifty acres; on which there is a valuable grist and saw Mill. On all the foregoing tracts, there are valuable low grounds, a part of which is in cultivation. The aforesaid lands will be shown by Messrs. Charles and Richard Pearson, to any person desirous of purchasing. The terms of credit will be made on the day of sale. 6w79

October 3, 1823. D. F. CALDWELL.

State of North-Carolina.

BURKE COUNTY.

COURT of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, September Session, 1823...Charles M'Dowell, William Dickson in right of his wife Margaret, Athlon A. M'Dowell, William Paxton in right of his wife Sarah, and James R. M'Dowell, heirs at law of Charles M'Dowell, deceased, vs. John M'Dowell, William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Joseph Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, now Polly Hardin, and Martin Hardin, and Thomas L. M'Entire, William Smith and Sally his wife, devisees of John M'Dowell, dec'd.; petition for partition. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that William Whitson, Samuel Whitson, George Whitson, James Whitson, Thomas Whitson, Ann Whitson, Polly Whitson, now Polly Hardin, and Martin Hardin, and Thomas L. M'Entire, reside without the limits of this state,—ordered, therefore, by the court, that publication be made for six weeks, at the Court-House in Morganton, and in the Western Carolinian, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and shew cause why they shall not be made parties defendant, and answer the complainant's bill, that the same will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte. A copy; B. ELLIOTT, C. & M. E. Price adv. \$2 6w81

State of North-Carolina.

RANDOLPH COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, Fall Term, 1823; Isaac Pennington, vs. Charles Johnson, and others: Bill in Equity. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, (heirs at law of John Harris, dec'd.) are not inhabitants of this State; it was ordered by the court, that publication be made in the Western Carolinian for six weeks, that unless the said James Harris, and Hardy Hall, and Mary his wife, come forward within the three first days of our next Court of Equity to be held for the county of Randolph, on the first Monday after the fourth Monday of March next, and plead, answer, or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

Copy from Minute. Test,

JOHN C. BLUM, C. M. E.

Oct. 23, 1823, (Price adv. \$2.) 6w82

State of North-Carolina.

STOKES COUNTY.

COURT of Equity, April term, 1823: Johnston Clements, vs. Achilles Deatnage; Original bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the satisfaction of the court, that the defendant, Achilles Deatnage, does not reside within the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered, that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Western Carolinian, printed at Salisbury, that unless said defendant appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the county of Stokes at the court-house in Goshen, on the third Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and plead, answer or demur, the bill will be taken pro confesso, and heard ex parte.

GEO. LOCKE, C. M. E.</p